

Wares and John W. Braloy, reporters; and Ezra Rollo, business manager; all quite young, and all deaf mutes except John Braloy, who can hear and speak, but is blind, and represents that division of the school. While these young students are deprived of some of their natural faculties which most people are endowed with, they set an example of intelligent industry that could be emulated by many pupils not so unfortunate in some respects. The entire work on *The Eaglet* is exceptionally well done in all its departments, and is all done by the pupils. It is only a little paper, four pages of three columns each, but is something to be proud of, and would be a credit to many a larger school and older students who have possession of all their faculties. It is issued semi-monthly, with a subscription price of 20 cents for the school year. The announcement of the opening number of the resumed publication says:

After a lapse of nearly three years, during which time no effort has been made by the pupils to publish a school paper by themselves. *The Eaglet* has again appeared, and we hope it has come to stay. With a strong corps of editors and reporters it will surely succeed. The first issue will probably not be as good as the later issues, but we have hopes of a successful run, and believe that *The Eaglet* will in time rival its parent, the *Eagle*.

We compliment the pupils on the good appearance of their little paper, and wish it success. We also trust that the general interest in the school will never slacken or permit it to fall below its present high standard of excellency.

### THE ARIZONA BOUNDARY.

The Colorado river flows southwesterly across the southeast corner of the State of Utah, and intersects the Utah-Arizona boundary line about midway between the southeastern and southwestern corners of the first named. Continuing its southwesterly course, the river separates a large tract of country, comprising the northwestern corner of Arizona, from the rest of that territory. The general form of this tract is triangular, and it is roughly estimated to be about one hundred and fifty miles long from east to west by about eighty miles wide from north to south, these measurements being along the north and west lines of the triangle, respectively; in other words, the extreme measurements.

The separation of this tract from the rest of Arizona by the Colorado river is of a very effectual character, in a physical sense, because the river, excepting at a few points, is difficult or impossible to cross, and traffic between the tract and the rest of Arizona is consequently difficult and involves much round-about travel.

The tract is desert, wild and mountainous in character, and abounds in precisely such retreats as cattle thieves and other desperadoes delight in. Being under the jurisdiction of Arizona, yet separated from it by a natural obstacle more formidable than the highest range of mountains would be, this region has become infested

with criminals, who are in an excellent position to defy law and civilization, and prey upon law abiding citizens.

The district thus infested lies immediately south of St. George, Kanab, and the contiguous towns of this State, whose inhabitants have suffered long from the depredations of the lawless classes referred to. But the prosecution of the culprits has involved long and expensive journeys into Arizona on the part of victims, and an expense on some of the counties of that territory which they have been unwilling to incur; hence justice has been persistently and successfully defied.

To correct the evils that arise out of this condition of things, it is necessary that the tract of land above described should be ceded to Utah, and the present Legislature has made provision for sending two commissioners to Prescott immediately, to lay the matter before the Legislature of Arizona, which is now in session, and obtain the consent of that body to the change of boundary line. Should the Arizona legislature consent, it is believed Congress easily can be prevailed upon to do the rest.

The bringing of the region in question under the jurisdiction of Utah, to the southern part of which it naturally belongs, will, it is believed, result in breaking up the bands of outlaws that make it their home, and confer protection upon the citizens of the southern counties of this State.

### SYMPTOMS OF SOCIAL DEATH.

The famous Seeley dinner, some of the principal participants of which have now been indicted, is looked upon by a New York paper, *The People*, as an indication that our social system is about to go down. It is dying out at the top, the paper says—a fact that naturally urges the "proletariat" to put an end to the plague.

It will be remembered that Clinton Burton Seeley, a "respectable" manufacturer, gave a banquet, in which his brother, about to be married, participated. The affair seems to have been arranged for the purpose of giving the latter an opportunity to his farewell to single life, and the incidents receive new significance on that account. There were over twenty invited guests, all from the favored strata of society, and there among the flowing champagne were the spectators of various performances of women, too low for description even in the columns of New York's least sensitive journals. There seems to be reason for apprehension that the social system is commencing to "die at the top." Belshazzar ruled a mighty empire, but when he, instead of employing his energy for the maintenance of morality, gave himself up to revelry, his judgment was sealed and the nation went down with him in ruins.

Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the incident is the fact that it is not universally condemned by the public press. A Brooklyn paper, for instance, takes the view that the police officer overstepped his authority when

raiding the place, and that the liberty of the people is in danger. It argues:

If the police can raid a private supper party because the host entertains his guests with dancing and a variety show afterward, then are our homes and clubs in the same danger that Sherry's stood in; and, again, if the police are to be judges of what is permissible in entertainments it will be a sore trial to the belief and the dignity of the people to have to submit the plans of their pleasures to the bluecoats. There is a suspicion that the police have about as much power as it is safe to give them already, and as to their esthetic qualifications in such judgments there is at least room for debate.

It is by no means the purpose of this paper to uphold anything that is gross or offensive to the morals; yet, as between the oppression that dictates what shall be done or said or sung in a home, a family, a club, or private gathering, and the coarseness that may be indulged in the absence of such oppression, we unhesitatingly declare for liberty. When police or other officers arrogate to themselves what shall be done in a theater or other place to which the general public has admission they have a large measure of public support and public respect, providing they show themselves capable of intelligent discrimination; but their right to invade a private gathering, not on information, but on allegation, and treat all present as if they were habitual offenders against the law, is most roundly disputed.

If it has come to this that not the offending men and women but the officers that endeavored to prevent the offense are to be denounced publicly as a menace to the people's liberty, then reform and a general return to the paths of virtue seem to be cut off. The Seeley dinner and numerous similar episodes also must be taken as an indication of what perhaps a near future has in store.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH CIGARETTES.

The Medical Times describes the recent experiments made in New York by Dr. Schall, to ascertain the effects of cigarette smoking upon the nervous system. The subject of the experiments, a well known New York actress, was chosen on account of her robust health, which might be supposed to resist the effects of nicotine, if anything could do so. The results are thus described:

In the presence of two or three physicians, the sphygmograph [pulse-indicator] was attached to the wrist and a tracing taken of the heart beats. The tracing showed not one particle of variation from perfect health. The whole venous and arterial circulation was perfectly normal. At the end of fifteen minutes, after having smoked the half of two cigarettes, the tracings showed a manifest disturbance of the heart's action, and at the end of forty-five minutes, after parts of six cigarettes had been smoked, the tracing showed the beat of the heart to be unequal; at times rapid, at times in jumps, evidently under the effect of some powerful drug agent. From this fact alone may we not conclude that much of the neurasthenia, including a general disturbance of the digestive organs, now so common in that portion of the female sex who have ample means and leisure to indulge in any luxury agreeable to their taste, or which, for the time being, may contribute to their enjoyment, is due to narcotics, which should only be used medicinally?